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detail—for example, to cover the growth of the better class of suburbs and residential districts on the higher lands about the larger cities; the location of the suburbs of manufacturing towns to the west of the factories, to escape the smoke; the beginning of many of the older New England towns on the flat areas of glacial sand plains; the location of a multitude of fishing towns at the heads of little bays; the building of mining towns in the valleys, sometimes with but a single street, or, again, built in the form of the letter T at the junction of two valleys; or towns at the gaps and passes across the mountains where travel must go. But the object here has been only to show with a few brief examples the chief geographic controls in the growth of the larger centres of population; the factors of ready communication developing commerce; natural power and raw materials stimulating industrial growth; and healthful conditions of location and climate creating popular and health resorts.

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#### PHOTOGRAPHING WILD ANIMALS.\*

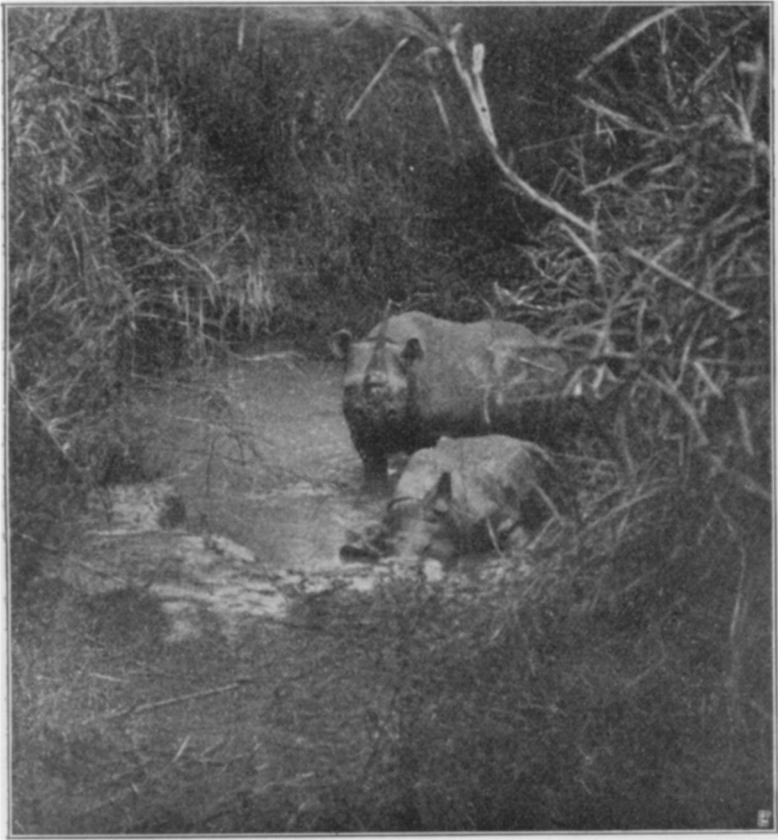
The fact that 16,000 copies of this book were printed within a few months after it was sent to press indicates that the German public found in the volume, selling at about \$3.00 in Germany, features commending it to unusual attention. This is true as regards both its letterpress and its illustrations. It was written by one of the most successful collectors of museum specimens of wild animal life that have ever visited Africa—a man also of attainments in biological science, if not, in all respects, of the highest authority. In its illustrations it stands alone in zoological literature, because the author is the first to use on a large scale the telescopic camera by day and flashlight by night. He shows wild animal life just as it presented itself to the camera amid natural surroundings in the forests, rivers, swamps and jungle, or on the wide plains or mountain slopes. The result is that both text and illustrations are of unusual interest, and a unique contribution to our knowledge of African wild life.

Four of the illustrations are here shown. As specimens of photography the 302 pictures are of uneven merit, many of them

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\* MIT BLITZLICHT UND BÜCHSE. NEUE BEOBSACHTUNG UND ERLEBNISSE IN DER WILDNIS IN MITTEN DER TIERWELT VON ÄQUATORIAL-OSTAFRIKA. VON C. G. SCHILLINGS. xvi and 558 pp., and 302 illustrations from photographs. (Second Edition.) R. Voigtländer, Leipzig, 1905.

being sharply defined and excellent in all respects, while others range from fair to poor. But even the poorest of these selections from about 2,000 negatives tell the truth—the characteristic facts about the animals and their environment—and this was Schillings's purpose in presenting them. He permitted the negative of only one picture in the collection to be retouched. He would have defeated his own purpose if, in order to make some of his pictures



RHINOCEROSSES IN A SWAMP.

more pleasing, he had subjected them to the manipulation of an artist. It is quite safe to say that no other photographer will soon have occasion, like Schillings, to excuse the rather hazy outlines of a lion he has photographed on the ground that as he sat behind his thorn fence the animal was within ten feet of his camera—too near for a sharp definition of it.

Schillings's work in Africa was well known to his countrymen before he added the camera to his equipment on his last collecting journey in 1903-04. As the results of his three extended tours in German East Africa and the British East Africa Protectorate he has brought home a considerable number of live specimens of the big game, such as giraffes, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, elephants, and the larger antelopes, besides skins, skeletons, etc., mounting into the thousands. He has received unstinted praise for the skill and care with which he has preserved and prepared this immense amount of material so as to adapt it thoroughly for museum purposes. His collections made in 1899-1900, 1902 and 1903-04 are distributed among the zoological museums of Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, Frankfort-on-Main, Weimar, and Karlsruhe. He has discovered a new mouse, and new varieties of three other species: the giraffe, the hyena, and the mountain antelope, to which scientific men have given the names *Giraffa Schillingsi*, *Hyaena Schillingsi* and *Oreotragus Schillingsi*.

Impressed on his first two expeditions with the belief that most of the pictures of wild animals in popular books and text-books are more or less untrue to nature, because made chiefly from specimens in the zoological gardens or mounted in museums, he took a thorough course in field photography before his third journey, and carried to Africa a very complete equipment of cameras and other photographic material. He gave the larger part of his time during his last year and a half in tropical Africa to making this large collection of negatives.

African explorers are commenting on the truth which these illustrations seem to reveal of some of the types of topographic forms and scenery among which the animals are scattered in troops or singly. One traveller, for example, says that he has never before seen so faithful a reproduction of the real aspects of the east African plains, with their varieties of surface, their high grass, scattered trees and scrub, and the zebras, gnus, antelopes, and many other animals in their various attitudes—now peacefully grazing, now aroused to a sense of danger, here resting in the shade, there galloping over the plains, or quietly, in single file, following the paths to the drinking-places.

To mention the story that some of the telescopic photographs tell: We see the ostrich eggs hatching under the hot sun, with the mother bird on guard; elephants browsing in the thickets, and the destruction they have wrought by tearing down small trees to get at their tender twigs and leaves at the top; the bird life of the

swamps; flocks pluming themselves just before starting from the neighbourhood of the equator for their winter resorts on the Mediterranean shores of Europe; rhinoceroses taking their bath or resting in the shade under the noonday sun; a hippopotamus swimming in a river; a troop of monkeys on the plain (for some monkeys are not wholly arboreal); zebras under many conditions of their lives, and the wonderful mimicry of nature, displayed in the

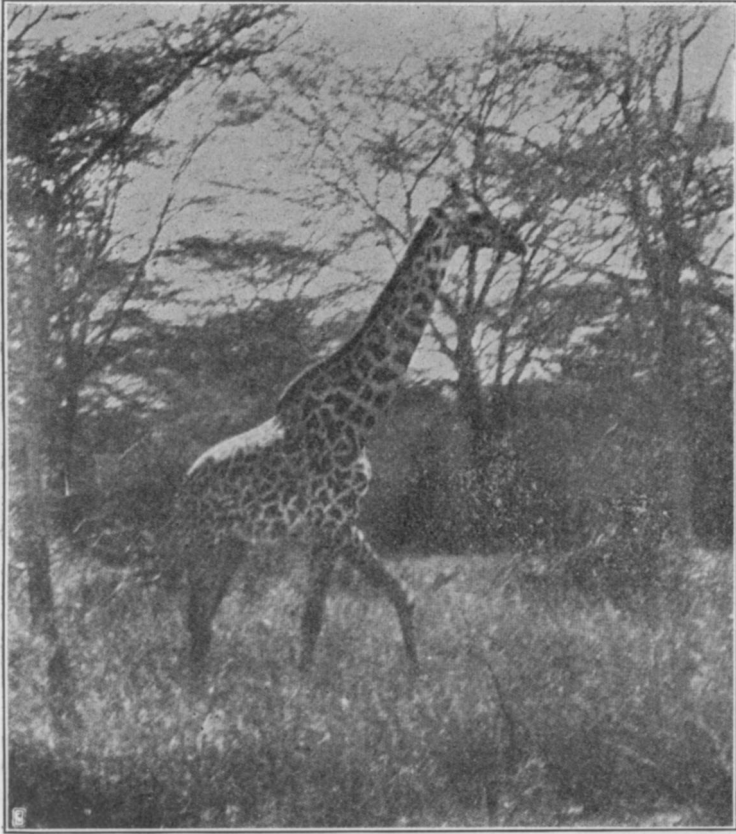


DWARF GAZELLES (FLASH LIGHT).

stripes and spots of some animals, making it difficult to discern them amid the vegetation that environs them.

The night vigils of the photographer were numerous and long. His camera was usually erected at the drinking-places or the paths leading to them, and here most of his remarkable pictures of lions, leopards, and other beasts of prey were taken. Sometimes he tied

to a stake or tree a donkey or steer from his camp as a tempting bait for lions; but, he says, in every instance the poor victim had been infected with the poisonous bite of the tsetse fly, and was doomed to die after lingering a few weeks in great suffering, while the death that the lion or leopard inflicts is practically instantaneous. He says that the lion springs upon the neck of his victim, and with one bite severs the vertebræ, causing instant

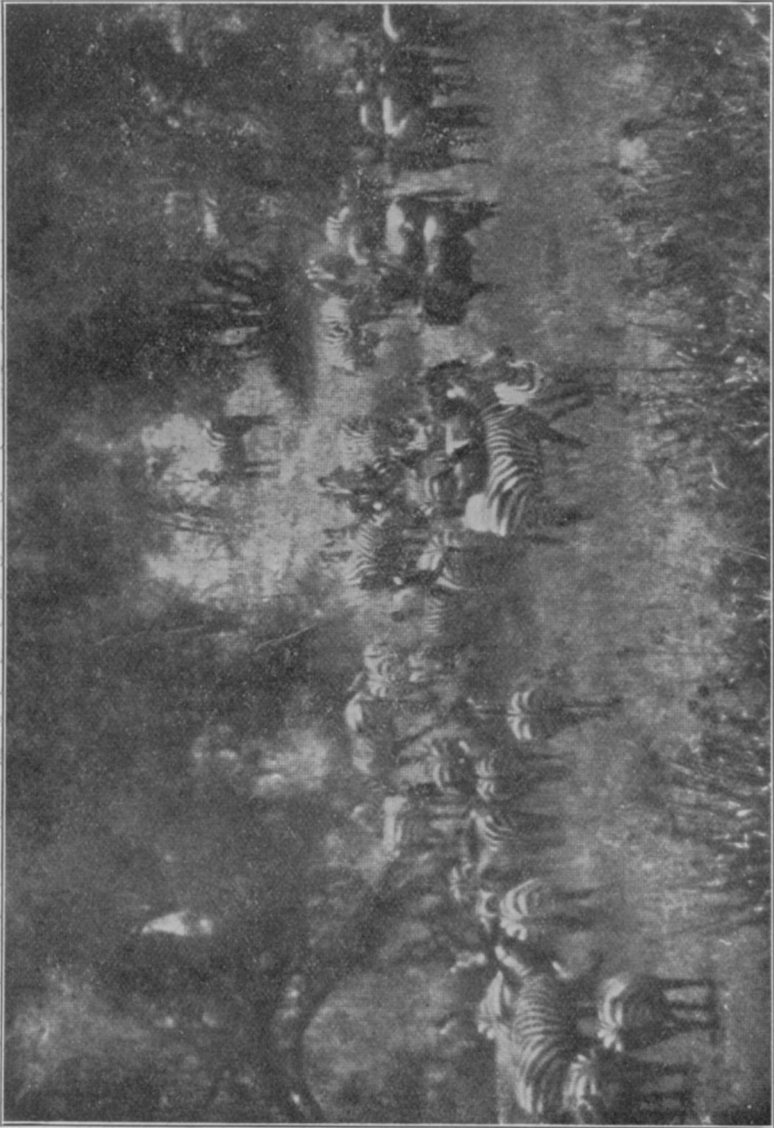


THE GIRAFFE.

and painless death. The long waits for photographic subjects were sometimes very trying, but Schillings says there was very little danger. All animals, from the king of beasts to the timid gazelle, were simply overcome with terror when the dazzling light flashed. They made off into the jungle at top speed. Of two flashlights taken in quick succession, one shows a lion

crouching for a spring, and the other the end of his tail as he leaves the scene.

The letterpress was written from the fulness of the author's



ZEBRAS AND GNUS. OFTEN SEEN TOGETHER AND FRIENDLY.

long experience, his love of the animal kingdom, and his exceptional aptitude for the study of it. He says it was far easier to

endure those weary watches in the jungle from dusk to the short twilight of morning than to write his book, but there is no suggestion of effort in the interesting pages in which he tells of the life and habits of many African animals as he has studied them year after year in their native wilds. He believes all the big game animals, as well as the beasts of prey, are doomed to destruction. The game laws have diminished the slaughter by European Nimrods, but it still goes on almost without abatement at the hands of native caravans and tribes, now armed with flint-locks, in wide regions that are still only nominally under the control of colonial law.

The book concludes with lists of the mammalia and other animals collected in Africa by this untiring and enthusiastic naturalist. They include 470 species and varieties. Schillings's book is one of the most conspicuous contributions to African literature in recent years.

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#### PEARY ARCTIC CLUB EXPEDITION, SUMMER OF 1905.

The Peary Arctic Club Steamer *Roosevelt* steamed away from the pier at North Sydney at 2 P. M. of Wednesday, July 26th. Some 43 tons of coal in bags were carried on the quarter deck to balance the weight of coal in the hold, and to keep her stern down. With this exception the decks were unusually clear as compared with previous expeditions. A few miscellaneous casks filled with water and the cases of oil were practically everything not under cover. The *Roosevelt* carried in all something over 500 tons of coal, in addition to supplies and equipment. In carrying capacity she comes fully up to my expectations. A quarter of beef in the rigging, and half a dozen live sheep on the deck aft, insure us a fresh meat supply until we strike the Arctic game. There is a large tank and several casks full of water on deck, besides the full tanks below. I hope to make no stops before reaching Cape York. The season is late and every day is precious.

In the evening we ran into dense fog through which we ploughed our way across Cabot Strait, the southern gateway of the Gulf, blowing our whistle as if in Long Island Sound, for we were crossing the track of all inward and outward bound traffic. During the night we drove through several thunder storms, with electrical accompaniments as vivid as in the Gulf Stream storms. During the following day we passed Cape Anguille and Red Island, the bold cliffs of St. George on the Newfoundland west coast.